



HIPPIES CHARACTERISTICS IN *PEACE, LOVE & MISUNDERSTANDING* MOVIE

A THESIS

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Sarjana Degree Majoring in American Studies of English Department
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Submitted by:

Niesrin

NIM: 13020111120013

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY
SEMARANG**

2015

PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer honestly confirms that she compiles this thesis entitled “Hippie Characteristics in *Peace, Love & Misunderstanding* Movie” by herself without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3, and in diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains that she does not quote any material from other publications or someone’s paper except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, 18 June 2015

Niesrin

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Surely there is ease after hardship.”

— *Q.S Al-Inshirah: 6*

“If you can’t fly then run. If you can’t run then walk. If you can’t walk then crawl.

But whatever you do, you have to keep moving forward.”

— *Martin Luther King Jr.*

“I dont stop when I’m tired. I only stop when I’m done.”

— *Marilyn Monroe*

*I proudly dedicate this thesis to my family and friends whom I love more than
hippie loves dope, sex, and rock and roll.*

APPROVAL

Approved by,
Thesis Advisor

Arido Laksono, S.S., M.Hum

NIP. 197507111999031002

VALIDATION

Approved by
Strata 1 Thesis Examination Committee
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University
on July 2015

Chair Person

First Member

Prof. Dr. Nurdien H. Kistanto
NIP.195211031980121001

Sukarni Suryaningsih, S.S., M.Hum
NIP. 197212231998022001

Second Member

Third Member

Dra. Christina Resnitriwati, M.Hum
NIP. 195602161983032001

Dra. Cut AP Ellisafny, M.Ed
NIP. 195510031978122001

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I realize that this thesis is still far from being perfect. Therefore, I will be glad to receive any constructive criticisms and suggestions to make this thesis better. I expect that this thesis will be useful for the readers.

Semarang, 18 June 2015

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ABSTRACT

More than half a century, hippie counterculture has lived and grown in the United States. Hippie, a group of people that against the mainstream culture, has unique characteristics to distinguish itself with the mainstream culture. There are some characteristics of hippie; having long hair, wearing conspicuous colored clothes, adhering communal living, having free sex, being addicted to drugs, being in doubt about American materialism, commercialism, cultural and political institutions. To prove that the characteristics are visible on hippie followers or not, the writer uses *Peace, Love & Misunderstanding* movie produced by Bruce Beresford as the object of research. This movie tells about the different views between non-hippie members and hippie members in Woodstock. The result of this thesis is that all hippie characteristics are still shown on hippie members in Woodstock.

Keyword: hippie, counterculture, conspicuous, materialism, commercialism

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Hippies is a social movement that initially emerged in California in the mid-1960s. The appearance was aimed to reject and change inappropriate cultural principles from the mainstream culture that supported war, racial segregation, and materialism. To achieve the aims, American youths created hippies as a counterculture. Counterculture can be described as a culture which is contrary to the mainstream culture. This is in line with the notion conveyed by Thorbjörg Daphne Hall in ‘Countercultural Space Does Not Persist: Christania and the Role of Music’ in *Countercultures and Popular Music* book “...the term ‘counterculture’ is used to describe the values and norms of behaviour of a social group that functions in opposition to the social mainstream of the day” (2014: 205). Through counterculture, the followers make a certain deal in various kinds of rules, norms, and ways of life based on their belief .

Hippies makes significant changes to the description of the 1960s youths. It is highly visible from the lifestyle and ways of life. It is pointed out by Rodney P. Carlisle, J and Geoffrey Golson in *Turning Points - Actual and Alternate Histories: America in Revolt during the 1960s and 1970s*,

It was a phenomenon that challenged the national imagination: the transformation of the promising middleclass youth with many material advantages into what was popularly known as “the hippie.” The movement members were typically characterized by long hair, brightly colored clothes, communal living, promiscuous sex, and heavy drug use. Members of the movement questioned America’s materialism and commercialism, as well as its cultural and political institutions (2007: 173).

The emergence of hippies as a counterculture was caused by the disappointment of American society on the country issues related to civil rights, the Vietnam War, the Cold War, and the nuclear disarmament movement. The issues proved that the commitment on peace, equality, and freedom as it was written on Bill of Rights was far from the reality. Hippies believed that their counterculture could resolve some issues related to peace, equality, and freedom through its norms, values and ways of life.

The purpose of hippies to resolve some country issues has shown good results. Some unfulfilled rights such as freedom, equality, and peace gradually evolved into a better direction. In *Hippies: A Guide to the American Subculture* book written by Micah L. Issitt (2009: 66), it is explained that hippies has succeeded in assisting the achievement of civil rights, antiwar or violence, women liberation, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, expansion of education and artistic expression.

The development of hippies followers in the 1960s was quite significant. Gerhard Falk in his book *Youth Culture and Generation Gap* points out that between 1965 and 1967, the number of hippies followers in the Haight-Ashbury district which bordered the Golden Gate Park in the east increased from 15,000 to 100,000 (2005: 186). However, in the early of 1970s, the number of hippies followers began to decrease. Micah L. Issitt in *Hippies: A Guide to an American Subculture* states that it was due to another interest of the followers like taking a job, completing their studies, and taking care of their children (2009: 62).

However, the rest still exists until today. This fact makes the writer curious on the characteristics that are visible on hippies in the 21st century. To answer the question, the writer analyzes *Peace, Love & Misunderstanding* movie directed by Bruce Beresford on 8th June 2012 which captures the hippies phenomenon in the United States in 21st century. Hence, the writer decides to give the title of this thesis “Hippies Characteristics in *Peace, Love & Misunderstanding* Movie.”

1.2 Scope of the Study

To make the discussion flows in accordance with the topic, the writer will make the limitation. The discussion is limited on two elements, that are, intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The intrinsic elements comprise the narrative and cinematographic aspects. The narrative aspects cover characters, setting, conflicts and the cinematographic aspects like camera, sound and *mise-en-scene*. Furthermore, the extrinsic element will give explanation on hippies characteristics. Both of the elements are taken from the movie entitled *Peace, Love, and Misunderstanding* directed by Bruce Beresford released on 8th June 2012.

1.3 Aims of the Study

In line with the title, “Hippies Characteristics in *Peace, Love & Misunderstanding* Movie,” the aims of this thesis are:

- 1) Describing the intrinsic aspects in *Peace, Love & Misunderstanding* movie which consist of character, setting, and conflicts.
- 2) Depicting hippies characteristics in *Peace, Love & Misunderstanding* movie.

1.4 Method of the Study

Nyoman Kutha Ratna states that method is the standard stage in gathering some information and in studying the particular object (2004: 34). The existence of method in thesis writing process is really helpful. Method helps the writer to design the method of collecting data related to the topic. To get clear explanations on the topic, the writer uses two methods in collecting data, namely, method of research and approach.

1.4.1 Method of Research

To look for some information related to the topic, the writer uses library research. Based on Semi, library research is the method of research focusing on the library as the place filled with the information and data related to the paper (1993: 17). It is often used for those who choose not to get the direct information through survey and interview. The information on library research can be found on the books, articles, and journals.

1.4.2 Method of Approach

Method of approach refers to the method in analyzing the object. To analyze the topic, the writer uses the objective and sociological approaches. The objective approach is reflected through close reading method which restricts the researcher to analyze only on the literary work. Thus, the writer does not need to look for any external influences in the process of creating the literary works.

Abrams in his book *The Mirror and the Lamp* states that

There is also fourth procedure, the objective orientation, which on principle regards the work of art in isolation from all these external points of reference, analyze it as a self-sufficient entity constituted by its

part in their internal relations and sets out to judge it by criteria intrinsic to its own mode of being (1971: 26).

Since the research object is a movie, the writer also uses cinematography elements in supporting the objective and sociological parts. David Bordwell and Kristin Thompson in their book *Film Art* states that “cinematography is a general term for all the manipulations of the filmstrip by the camera in the shooting phase and by the laboratory in the developing phase” (1986:384). From the statement, cinematography elements are considered having a large impacts in a movie. The attractiveness of the movie also relies on cinematography elements. It includes the location of the camera (angle), camera distance, and camera position.

Furthermore, sociology of literature approach is used to analyze the extrinsic aspect in movie. This approach defines the relationship between literature and society. Wellek and Warren in *Theory of Literature* state that,

Literature is a social institution, using as its medium language, a social creation. Such traditional literary devices as symbolism and metre are social in their very nature. They are conventions and norms which could have arisen only in society. But, furthermore, literature “represents” “life”; and “life” is, in large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and the inner or subjective world of the individual have also been objects of literary “imitation” (1956: 94)

In this paper, the writer discusses about hippies phenomenon in the United States. Hippies is a thriving counterculture which rooted from dissatisfaction and frustration felt by some people to the United States’ government. They vent their feeling through a wide range of physical and sociological characteristics, such as having long hair, wearing conspicuous colored clothes adhering communal living, having free sex, being addicted to

drugs, being in doubt about American materialism, commercialism, cultural and political institutions.

1.5 Organization of the Study

The organization of this paper is made as follows:

Chapter 1 : INTRODUCTION

It contains of background of the study, scope of the study, aims of study, methods and approaches, and organization of the study.

Chapter 2 : SYNOPSIS OF THE MOVIE

It contains the summary of the movie. The existence of this chapter will ease the reader who has not watch the movie in discovering the actor, story, and the storyline.

Chapter 3 : THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter deals with the theories supporting the discussion of the topic. The theories explain the definition of intrinsic elements, like, theme, plots, characters, setting, and conflicts. Moreover, the theory about hippies characteristics as the extrinsic elements on the *Peace, Love & Misunderstanding* is also put on this chapter.

Chapter 4 : HIPPIES CHARACTERISTICS IN *PEACE, LOVE & MISUNDERSTANDING* MOVIE

It takes the analysis of intrinsic and extrinsic elements of *Peace, Love, and Misunderstanding* movie. The analysis will refer to the theory on chapter three.

Chapter 5 : CONCLUSION

It contains the summary of the topic analysis that has been discussed.

CHAPTER 2

SYNOPSIS OF *PEACE, LOVE & MISUNDERSTANDING*

MOVIE

The story begins with the divorce decision made by Diane, a Manhattan lawyer, and Mark, a businessman. It happens because they do not care each other anymore. Hence, Diane feels really frustrated. She, along with her children, Jake and Zoe, decides to take a short holiday, and they compose themselves on the new community and place. Diane decides to visit her childhood place where her mother, Grace, lives, namely Woodstock. The consequence that must be accepted in staying in Woodstock is the hippie life. Further, she has to reunite with her mother after both have not met since 20 years ago. It happens because Diane, who was born and raised in hippie neighborhood, cannot accept hippie custom undertaken by her mother. In front of her eyes, Grace had sexual intercourse shortly after her father died. Another aggravation comes from her habit in selling and smoking marijuana. Even on her wedding day, Grace sold marijuana to the guests. As the one working on the legal field, her mother's acts make her embarrassed.

On the other hand, Jake and Zoe initially do not know that their grandmother is a hippie. However, once they know, they respect hippie's beliefs and customs. They also participate in hippie events. One of the events is hippie demonstration which shouts the spirit of peace. On that occasion, they meet hippie followers in Woodstock including Tara, an innocent and beautiful waiter. Before knowing Tara further, Diane who has just knew that their children participate on

the event picks them up and brings them home. On their way home, they stop at a butchery. Therein, Zoe meets Cole, a handsome butcher. However, Zoe looks at Cole cynically because of his job. She actually does not like Cole because she does not like things that lead to the damage on environmental sustainability. The hatred towards Cole starts when she considers that butcher abuses animals for the sake of personal gain. After explaining that he chose being a butcher to help his father who had bankrupted, she finally understands it well. She even falls in love with Cole.

Another event that Diane, Zoe, and Jake take a part is hippie party at Grace's house. In accordance with it, the socialization between them and other Woodstock residents is also easy to do. It is because the Woodstock residents welcome them warmly. In that occasion, her mother introduces Diane to a furniture manufacturer, Jude. He seems knowing Diane from stories conveyed by Grace. Diane feels so pleasant on Jude's behaviour. The comfortable feeling from both sides encourages the continuation on the relationship. The seriousness on their relationship is also shown when they dare to kiss in front of Diane's children and other Woodstock residents after they sang together at Woodstock music concert. However, later, their relationship has to be ended when Diane know that Jude and Grace had a relationship before.

Grace does not only introduce Zoe and Jake to various hippie events, but she also introduces them with one of the hippie habits, smoking marijuana. Although initially they are in doubt to try, Grace ensures that Diane would not know it. Then, they start to smoke marijuana and begin to hallucinate. The feeling

of beauty and comfort is what they feel and say to Grace. In addition, Grace also encourages them to be brave. It is proven in the behavioural changes on Jake. He, who is initially very shy, now turns into a brave figure. For example, he initially does not dare to utter the taboos words. Then, after Grace told him to say that beautiful words, he dares to say it. Furthermore, he dares to kiss Tara. This is the first time he kisses a girl.

When her two children get their love, Diane is in the opposite side. She is actually disappointed with the relationship that has been covered by Jude and Grace. She decides to go back to New York with her children. After coming back to New York, Jake is still haunted by his memory in Woodstock. He watches the recording that he intentionally recorded during their short vacation in Woodstock. Surprisingly, he involves the recordings as the documentary movie titled *Love in Woodstock* to a competition. When the day that the winner announcement is held, Diane, Mark, Grace, Zoe, Jake, Cole, and Tara attend and see it. Of course, it becomes an affirmation that Woodstock has written a valuable memory through all the advantages and disadvantages of hippie culture. Then, Jake's documentary movie becomes the winner in the competition. After looking back on what they have done in Woodstock through the documentary movie, Diane, Zoe and Jake decide to stay with Grace and hippie community in Woodstock. They agreed to follow all hippie beliefs and customs for the sake of their own happiness.

CHAPTER 3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Intrinsic Aspects

Intrinsic aspects are the building blocks in the literary works. According to Himawan Pratista in *Memahami Film* book, intrinsic aspects of movie are divided into two, namely, narrative and cinematography elements (2008: 1). Both of these elements have relevance to one another

3.1.1 Narrative Elements

Narrative elements can be defined as the elements to be developed into a story. In *Memahami Film* book, Himawan Pratista states that there are some narrative elements; character, conflict, setting, plot (2008: 44). However, in this thesis, the writer only focuses on character, setting, and conflict.

3.1.1.1 Character

Character plays an important role in a story. Barsam in *Looking at Movies* states that “characters, another essential element of film narrative, play functional roles within the plot, either acting or being acted on” (2010: 134). There are two kinds of character based on the role in a movie; major and minor character.

3.1.1.1.1 Major character

Major character is a character that holds the most important role in a story. In *Looking at Movies* book, Barsam states that “major characters, the most important characters to the plot, make the most things happen or have the most

things happen to them” (2010:135). Therefore, he gets the larger role in a storyline than the minor.

3.1.1.1.2 Minor character

Minor character can be regarded as the rival of major character. In *Looking at Movies*, Barsam states that “minor characters play a less important role in the overall movie, functioning usually as a means of moving the plot forward or of fleshing out the motivations of the major characters” (2010:136).

3.1.1.2 Setting

Meyer (1990: 107) states that setting is the real description of a story. It consists of three elements; the setting of time, place, and social environment.

3.1.1.2.1 Setting of Place

Setting of place indicates the place where the incident happens in a story. It is possible to find more than one setting of place. However, we can define the central place where the most important event happens.

3.1.1.2.2 Setting of Time

Setting of time shows the time of events in a story. In addition, it answers the question of when. It can be a specific time of the story, such as, day, date, month, year, century, at dawn, at sunrise, at sunset, at dusk.

3.1.1.2.3 Setting of Social Environment

Setting of social environment is closely related to social class. Additionally, it covers the types of society based on their traditions or customs, beliefs, and values. Hence, it covers the social circumstances around the characters.

3.1.1.3 Conflict

Conflict is one of the supporting elements of plot. Perrine states in *Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense* (1988: 1408),

Conflict is a clash of action, desire, ideas, or goods in the plot of a story or drama. Conflict may exist between the main character and some other person or persons (man against man); between the main character and some external force, physical nature, society, or fate (man against environment); or between the main character and some destructive elements in his own nature (man against himself).

Additionally, Meyer divides conflict into two; internal and external conflict (1990: 46).

3.1.1.3.1 Internal conflict

Internal conflict occurs between a character and his mind. It usually happens when the character tries to decide something.

3.1.1.3.2 External conflict

External conflict occurs between a character and another character or the environment. It can be identified easily because it is obviously visible on the conversations among the characters.

3.1.2 Cinematography Elements

Cinematography elements are all things related to the cinematic aspects. Based on Himawan Pratista in his book *Memahami Film*, cinematography has four elements; *mise-en scène*, cinematography, editing, and audio aspects (2008:2). However, in this thesis, the writer only analyzes *mise-en scène* and audio aspects.

3.1.2.1 Cinematography

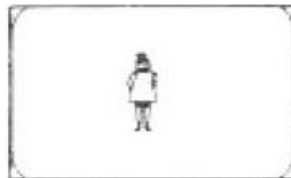
Cinematography is everything related to the camera. According to Himawan Pratista in *Memahami Film* book, cinematography can be divided into three elements; camera distance, framing, picture duration (2008: 1-2). However, in this thesis, the writer only points out on camera distance.

3.1.2.1.2 Camera Distance

Camera distance is the term used to describe how far the object is captured in a movie. In terms of camera distance, according to Himawan Pratista (2008: 105-106), there are seven types of camera distance.

1) Extreme Long Shot

Extreme long shot can be said as the most far shot on the part of camera distance. It catches the surrounding environment on the event happens. It analyzes very far object and vast area surrounding the character (Pratista, 2008:105).



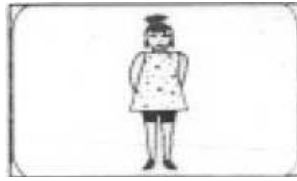
Picture 3.1

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2) Long Shot

Long shot shows the character's whole body. It captures the characters from head to toe (Pratista, 2008:105). Hence, this type of camera distance is perfect in visualizing the appearance of person and object in particular era and condition.



Picture 3.2

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3) Medium Long Shot

Medium long shot can be described as the zoomed in position of long shot. Hence, the capturing image on this shot becomes denser (Pratista, 2008:105). It covers three-quarters of the character's body and the appearance.



Picture 3.3

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4) Medium Shot

Medium shot shows subject from hand to head (Pratista, 2008:105). This shot captures the expression of character clearly and the conversation among the characters. Therefore, the surroundings are not so obviously seen.



Picture 3.4

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5) Medium Close Up

Medium close up shot is half body portrait showing the subject from the stomach to the top of the head (Pratista, 2008:105). On this shot, the characters facial expression can be seen obviously.



Picture 3.5

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6) Close Up

Close up shot shows the character from the neck to the tip of head (Pratista, 2008:105). This shot captures the character's facial expression and emotion more obviously. It is the standard shot used in filmmaking.



Picture 3.6

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7) Extreme Close Up

Extreme close-up is the closest distance on shooting an object. It shows the particular part of the characters (Pratista, 2008:106). It is used to prove the description of one character's particular part. In this part, the surroundings of the character or an object will not be seen clearly.



Picture 3.7

Learn about Film. Learnaboutfilm Ltd. Web. 12 December 2014
<<http://learnaboutfilm.com/>>

3.1.2.2 Audio Aspects

According to Himawan Pratista (2008:61), audio aspects are divided into three; dialog, music, and sound effect. However, in this movie, the writer only analyzes dialog and music aspects.

3.1.2.2.1 Dialogue

Dialogue is one of audio aspects holding an important role in affecting the plot in a movie. William Harmon and C. Hugh Holman in *A Handbook to Literature*, state that “dialogue is a conversation of two or more people” (1986:44).

3.1.2.2.2 Song

Song is one of the supporting elements in a movie. Himawan Pratista in his book *Memahami Film* states that song supports the background of situation in the movie. It also constructs the mood of the movie through the tempo of the song (2008:156). The fast tempo usually illustrates the situation which fills with happiness and spirit. Then, the slow tempo indicates the romanticness or the sorrowness. In convincing the situation on the scene, it is necessary to analyze deeply through the song lyrics.

3.2 Extrinsic Aspects

Extrinsic aspects are the aspects which exist outside the literary works. In this thesis, the writer uses hippies in the United States including the physical and sociological characteristics as the extrinsic aspects.

3.2.1 Hippies in the United States

Hippies can be defined as a counterculture that brings new picture of 1960s youth through the unusual characteristics. The emergence was due to the rejection on mainstream culture that supported war, racial segregation, and materialism. Some American youths wanted to change the culture by creating hippies as the opposition of the mainstream culture. This fact is in line with the notion conveyed by Brownell on *American Counterculture of the 1960s* that “hippie was the term applied to anyone who had essentially rejected the conventional culture and lived life on his or her own terms” (2011:44).

Hippies derives from the root word “hip.” In the early of the 20th century, some terms used the word “hip”. In *Youth Culture and Generation Gaps* book, Michael Quinion states that some people used the term “on the hip” when they are smoking opium. Additionally, another term, “hipcat,” was also used. It means people whose eyes are wide open. Further, it indicates that hippies is aware on what is happening and what needs to be done by them in the certain situation (2005:185).

The emergence of hippies as a counterculture was caused by long sequence of events happened in America. It initially began when American politics condition heated up in 1960 related to the fights for civil rights, the

Vietnam War, the Cold War, and the nuclear disarmament movement. In the midst of several American issues, the new elected president of the United States, John F. Kennedy, gave Americans new hopes. He supported equality in everything to all Americans. It is proved in his speech on June 11, quoted from *American Counterculture of the 1960s* book. Kennedy said that Congress should enact civil rights legislations (Brownell, 2011: 23). It makes American youth at that time regarded Kennedy as the best hope to ease the change, especially in terms of achieving civil rights for all Americans regardless the race, ethnic, and religion.

After the death of John F. Kennedy in 1963, American condition was getting worse. It is proved by the outbreak of several wars. Lyndon Johnson as Kennedy successor wanted to show American power. Hence, he, along with the Congress, agreed to increase the number of troops and extend military commitment in South Vietnam. He used the incident of burning the U.S. ships in Tonkin Gulf to conduct a military attack on North Vietnam. It is one of the events happened in Vietnam War between North Vietnam, which was allied by the Soviet Union and China, and South Vietnam, which was allied by the United States. Further, the Vietnam War is a part of Cold War, a war between the two nuclear weapon states; the United States and the Soviet Union. From the incidents, the commitment on peace, equality, and freedom was farther from reality.

From the several events happened in America, American youths thought that the root of the problems was in the tenet of mainstream culture. Hence, they

created a counterculture that has different physical and sociological characteristics. The new characteristics are explained by Rodney P. Carlisle J and Geoffrey Golson in *Turning Points - Actual and Alternate Histories: America in Revolt during the 1960s and 1970s*. They said that hippies followers had several characteristics such as having long hair, wearing conspicuous colored clothes adhering communal living, having free sex, being addicted to drugs, being in doubt about American materialism, commercialism, cultural and political institutions (2007: 173). They felt confident and comfortable in being different on their belief and appearance. It is due to their philosophy "if it feels good, then do it so long as it does not hurt anyone else."

The existence of hippies gives huge impacts on American society. In *Hippies: A Guide to the American Subculture* book, Micah L. Issit states that hippies assisted the achievement of civil rights and antiwar or violence (2009: 66). Moreover, their support to separate sexuality and reproductive matters with the help of birth-control pill also played important role in achieving women liberation. Additionally, hippies promoted freedom of speech, freedom of press, expansion of education and artistic expression. They were courage to express their opinion through the demonstration acts, create their own broadcast and printing media to help in pursuing their goal, gain another education through the real life, obtain artistic expression through music and lifestyle.

By the 21st century, the impact of hippies is still very pronounced. Hippies which initially tried to break the cultural principle of mainstream American culture inspired modern people to take part in the country's problems. It

can be seen from the demos in many cases made by American people nowadays. The demos proved that the revolt form of hippies now seems to be usual in American life.

3.2.2 Physical Characteristics of Hippies

3.2.2.1 Having long hair

In a matter of hair, the hair style model is unisex. Both men and women choose long hair. They can tie it or just put the additional accessories such as bandannas on her or his head. Based on Anthony Synnott in *The Body Social*, their long hair signifies as a rebel to the short hair men or mainstream culture (2002:269).

3.2.2.2 Wearing Conspicuous Colored Clothes

In the 1960s to 1970s, hippies style became a trendsetter for all people. Hippies iconic outfits are tie-dyed and ethnic clothes. Both have conspicuous color. Tom Streissguth in *Getting the Hang of Fashion and Dress Codes: A How-to Guide* states that hippies spread other styles through ethnic outfit, *daishikis*, which comes from Africa, printed skirts and shirts originated from India, and American Indians style through beads bandannas, and moccasins (2011: 25). Hippies tried to import some culture from India, Africa, and Indian because they wanted more “un-American” things.

Additionally, hippies also uses tie-dyed clothes. Based on *The 1960s: Popular Culture through History*, tie-dyed is the process of making pattern of clothes came from Chinese and Nigerians (Rielly, 2003: 87). It makes them free to design their own motif and color. It is also inspired by one of the hippies values

about “do it your own.” Moreover, hippies can achieve their own freedom of expression from tie-dyed. Tie-dyed motifs will not be the same from one person to another. However, they can feel the sense of uniformity because all of them use the conspicuous color, such as, red, yellow, and green on tie-dye shirt. Rielly in *The 1960s: American Culture through History* states that “members of the drug culture especially like the bright colors and patterns that visually paralleled their hallucinogenic experiences with LSD” (2003: 86).

3.2.3 Sociological Characteristics of Hippies

3.2.3.1 Adhering Communal Living

Hippies tries to live communally. Micah L. Issit on *Hippies: A Guide to an American Subculture* book points out that “many hippies were attracted to the idea of communal living, creating places where they could live the ideal hippie life, free from the rules of ‘straight’ society” (2009:52). In communal life, all members will share in many ways, both the property as well as the enjoyment.

3.2.3.2 Having Free Sex

Issit in *Hippies: A Guide to an American Subculture* book states hippies looked that sex has two fundamental elements, namely, revolt and intimacy (2009: 19). Hippies thinks sex activity is much better than war. Hence, the slogan of hippies is “make love, not war.” It signifies the spirit of love for others and condemned the presence of war. In *Make Love, Not War: The Sexual Revolution, an Unfettered History* book, it is explained that hippies views sexual intercourse as a tool to interact and show love to others (Allyn, 2001: 101).

Free love is a term used to describe hippies's sexual vision. They think that each hippies member has the right to have sex with whomever they want regardless of the regulation and judgement from the mainstream society. Additionally, it can decrease the possibility of having special relationship among the members. Thus, it can reduce the possibility of overprotective and sexual envy that can damage the hippies's brotherhood.

3.2.3.3 Being Addicted to Drugs

Hippies is identical with drugs, especially marijuana and dope. However, according to Timothy Miller quoted from *Hippies: A Guide to an American Subculture* book, hippies considers that drugs and dope are two different things. Drugs are interpreted as something created from artificial substance such as methamphetamines, cocaine, barbiturates, and heroine. Meanwhile, dope defines as something that comes naturally, for example, marijuana, LSD, *peyote*, and mescaline (2009:27). They assume that consuming dope is better than drugs. However, they still consume both.

Micah L. Issit in *Hippies: A Guide to an American Subculture* points out that hippies consuming dope to gain pleasure, indicate a revolt, tighten the link between hippies and dope on the world (2009:29). In other hands, the functions of *marijuana* is to give a euphoric effect at a certain time and to develop creativity by hallucinogenic effect. Moreover, they actually use drugs as a tactic in attracting many people to follow their path. With the use of hallucinogenic drugs, they will easily fantasies and hallucinate. By doing so, they are free to pull out their will and dream.

3.2.3.4 Being in Doubt with American Materialism and Commercialism

Hippies is included as a group which disagrees with materialism and commercialism. Anti-materialism group rejects ideologies that material including objects and money is the source of everything. For hippies, money is a symbol of impalpable and useless objects. Further, materialism as a mainstream culture brings America into the corruption issue. Due to that thought, hippies wants every individual do not only pursue earthly wealth, but they also give each other something sincerely based on the feeling of love. Hippies as anti-commercialism group againsts this idea because it will leads them to the commercialism. They believe that they can posses all goods for free, only if they can help each other in getting something.

3.2.3.5 Being in Doubt with American Cultural and Political Institution

Hippies considers that the beliefs and practices brought by the mainstream culture is the cause of some American issues. Therefore, they form a group for people who drop out from the mainstream culture. They choose to go out of the American mainstream society and political institution and live with their own belief. Further, Micah L. Issit in *Hippies: A Guide to an American Subculture* book states that, “To the dropouts, the political institution was only to be challenged when it directly interfered with the desire to 'do one's own thing'” (2009: 51).

CHAPTER 4

HIPPIES CHARACTERISTICS IN *PEACE, LOVE & MISUNDERSTANDING* MOVIE

4.1 Intrinsic Aspects

This part provides the analysis of narrative and cinematic elements from *Peace, Love & Misunderstanding* movie. The function of narrative elements is to support the internal situation from the movie, while cinematic elements become a tool to capture the internal and external aspects from the movie. The combination of both elements strengthen the description of hippies characteristics in the movie.

4.1.1 Character

4.1.1.1 Major Character

4.1.1.1.1 Diane



Picture 4.1 (00:04:29)



Picture 4.2 (00:04:30)



Picture 4.3 (00:04:31)

Diane is the daughter of Grace, a hippies leader in Woodstock. She was born and raised in hippies neighborhood. However, during her adolescence, she decided to leave Woodstock and moved to New York. It is due to her rejection toward hippies custom conducted by Grace.

As American modern people, Diane's rejection toward hippies's views and characteristics is getting worse. Hence, in *Peace, Love & Misunderstanding*

movie, she becomes a non-hippies character. As a non-hippies character, she fights against hippies activities in Woodstock, such as, doing demonstration and consuming marijuana.

Diane can be categorized as a career woman because of her job as a lawyer. It can be seen on picture 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 which use medium long shot as the shooting technique. The technique is used to show the outfit worn by Diane. As seen on pictures, she wears blazer and shirt signifying her job as a private worker.

Diane is an overprotective mother. It is shown on the dialogue between her and Jake below. This situation occurs when Jake, her son who has entered teen age, asks for her permission to walk around in hippies concert arena. He is allowed to walk around in hippies concert arena only if he does not go too far. Her decision is clearly uttered in the sentence “If you stay where I can see you, you may.”

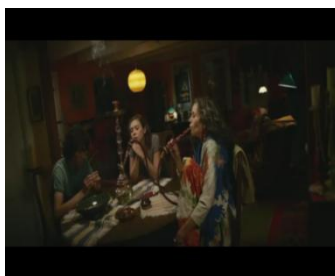
Jake : Mom, can I go take a walk?

Diane: If you stay where I can see you, you may.

Jake : What? [*shocked*]

(*Peace, Love & Misunderstanding*, 00:39:21-00:39:26)

4.1.1.1.2 Grace



Picture 4.4 (00:30:39)



Picture 4.5 (00:30:40)



Picture 4.6 (00:30:41)

Grace is an influential member of hippies in Woodstock. It is due to the mandate given by Bob Dylan, a hippies icon, for her. This fact is presented by Cole to her grandchild, Zoe, in the movie. He says that “Grace is an institution. I mean, they say Dylan had a thing for her (*Peace, Love & Misunderstanding*, 00:18:17- 00:18:21).” This fact makes Grace actively involves in various hippies events, although she has entered old age.

Grace is a patient woman. Her patience is proven when she can accept the presence of Diane and her grandchildren in her house, although Diane had never visited her for twenty years. This fact is directly expressed by Grace to Diane that “You and the peacocks are welcome to stay, as long as you don't mind sharing the nest with a few other feathered friends” (*Peace, Love, and Misunderstanding*, 00:07:56-00:08:02).

As a grandmother, Grace teaches a variety of things that have not been possessed by her grandchildren. It is like the courage to utter the taboos word (see dialogue between Jake and Grace on page 29), and to do some hippies customs such as smoking marijuana as seen on picture 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5 which use medium long shot. This shot is used to describe the character's activities and the situation.

4.1.1.1.3 Zoe

Zoe is the first child of Diane and Mark. She is a smart and beautiful girl. She is very concerned with various matters relating to the preservation of the living things. It is shown by the rejection toward Cole's profession as a butcher and his smoking habit. The disappointment of Zoe toward Cole's smoking habit is shown on her statement that “Excuse me. Oh, ew. You smoke too. Could you

have any less respect for life?”(*Peace, Love & Misunderstanding*, 00:17:55-00:18:00). Addingly, she is also dissatisfied with Cole’s profession as a butcher. She considers that a butcher kills animals for the sake of money. The dialogue below shows that Zoe hates Cole’s profession as a butcher.

Jake : Why'd you get so mad at Cole the butcher?

Zoe : The answer's in the question.

Jake : What does that mean?

Zoe : It means, he butchers animals for a living. So I have no patience for anyone who has no compassion for anything outside of themselves (*Peace, Love & Misunderstanding*, 00:22:25-00:22:28)



Picture 4.7 (00:08:05)



Picture 4.8 (00:08:06)



Picture 4.9 (00:08:05)

Zoe likes to read books and write poetry. Her reading hobby is seen on picture 4.7, 4.8, and 4.9 which use medium close up. These pictures are used to show the serious expression of Zoe. It is signed with her flat face. Moreover, she just stares at her book without paying attention to the surrounding.

As a child, Zoe seems like she does not pay much attention to her parent divorce. In fact, she is the one who deplores it. It is shown on her statement to Jake that “It sucks they're getting divorced” (*Peace, Love & Misunderstanding*, 00:10:54-00:10:55)

4.1.1.1.4 Jake Hudson



Picture 4.10 (01:02:46)

Picture 4.11 (01:02:47)

Picture 4.12 (01:02:48)

Jake is the second child of Diane and Mark. He is a shy and innocent boy. He cannot utter the words that are considered as taboo. He just changes the taboos words with beep. On the dialogue below, it is seen that Jake does not dare to say “making love.” However, due to the encouragement of his grandmother, he finally utters the words.

Jake : What? Whoa-no! No, no, no, no. I mean- I mean, girls don't want to [*makes beeping noise*] with me, not that I don't want to [*makes beeping noise*] with girls.

Grace: Oh, it's called "making love." Call it by its name. It's a beautiful thing.

Jake : Making love.

(*Peace, Love & Misunderstanding*, 00:38:06-00:38:22)

As time goes by, Jake’s shyness transforms into braveness. It is proven when he dares to kiss Tara, a Woodstock’s girl, although previously he even limits his chat to Tara. It can be seen on the scene captured from the movie marked as picture 4.10, 4.11, 4.12 which use medium close-up as the shooting technique. These pictures are used to show the kissing activities done by Jake and Tara.

Jake has a great interest in making a movie. He is an amazing filmmaker. During his holiday in Woodstock, he makes a documentary movie about what he has experienced. Then, he decides to take part in the documentary movie

competition. Surprisingly, his documentary movie conducts him to be a winner in the competition. His competence skill in film making is recognized through the statement uttered by another additional character that “Great job, Jake. You are a very talented filmmaker” (*Peace, Love & Misunderstanding*, 01:21:29-01:21:31).

4.1.1.2 Minor Characters

4.1.1.2.1 Jude Fisher



Picture 4.13 (00:12:21) **Picture 4.14** (00:12:22) **Picture 4.15** (00:12:23)

Jude is one of hippies members in Woodstock who falls in love with Diane. The sign that he falls in love with her is shown when he calls Diane as his special woman and invites her to sing together in the stage. He says that “all right, listen, I met somebody the other day who I think is, um, exceedingly special, and if you'd all indulge me, I'd really like to bring her up on stage to help kick off the first song. Diane” (*Peace, Love & Misunderstanding*, 00:41:59-00:42:10).

Jude actively participates in various hippies events, both protest and music performances. His participation on hippies demonstration can be seen on the scene captured from the movie marked as picture 4.13, 4.14, and 4.15. These pictures use medium long shot as the shooting technique. The shoot is used to show his participation and the surrounding situation on the protest. These pictures become a proof that Jude is highly vigorous on hippies demonstration.

Jude's real job is a carpenter. This fact is uttered by Grace that "he crafts furniture. He's got really amazing stuff." The statement affirms that he can be categorized as the amazing carpenter because he makes awesome furnitures. The complete dialogue can be seen below.

Diane : So, Jude, what do you do?
 Jude : Oh, what, a man can't live on protest alone? [*laughs*]
 Grace : He crafts furniture. He's got really amazing stuff.
 (*Peace, Love & Misunderstanding*, 00:26:15-00:26:24)

4.1.1.2.2 Cole



Picture 4.16 (00:18:00)



Picture 4.17 (00:18:01)



Picture 4.18 (00:18:02)

Cole is also a hippies follower. His attendance on hippies event can be seen on the scene captured from the movie marked as picture 4.16, 4.17, and 4.18 which use medium shot. These pictures are used to show that Cole and other hippies characters are coming to the event.

Cole's another characteristic can be known from the dialogue between Grace and Zoe. Grace says that Cole is a loyal, kind, and community minded man. It can be seen from the statement uttered by Grace that "oh, well, we must not be talking about the same man then, because the Cole I know is kind and loyal and community-minded" (*Peace, Love & Misunderstanding*, 00:35:29-00:35:36).

Cole works as a butcher. His history in being a butcher is pathetic. It happens when the GMOs seeds from the next farm blew over in his father's farm.

People who plant GMOs seeds next to his father farm believed that they also have the right over the farm of Cole's father. The case was taken to court and it cost a lot of money. Finally, he decides to work as a butcher to fulfill his family needs. It is shown on the dialogue below.

Cole : I worked on my father's farm as a kid, and he taught me the basics, and Mr. Fleisher gave me the job in high school, and came back to work for him after college.

Jake : Why did you come back?

Cole : Well, my dad, he lost his farm.

Jake : Market's getting harder for the family farm. It wasn't that. He, uh- he was a good businessman, yeah. Then what was it?

Cole : Well, he refused to plant GMOs. Right, they're genetically modified organisms or seeds, and the farm next to him, well, they did, and basically, their seeds blew over into his crop. So next thing you know, he's sinking thousands of dollars into litigation because these men- these corporations, they own the rights to these seeds; they're taking him to court. Mean, it makes no sense. You wouldn't believe the shit they pulled. Anyway, now I just want to be a part of a business that saves farms like his.

(*Peace, Love & Misunderstanding*, 00:52:33 – 00:53:19)

4.1.1.2.3 Mark



Picture 4.19 (01:17:55)



Picture 4.20 (01:17:56)

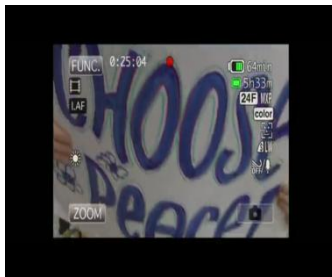


Picture 4.21 (01:17:57)

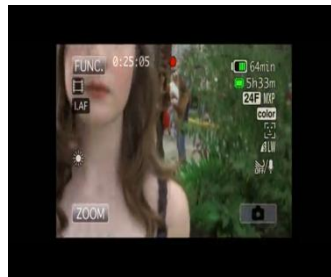
Mark is Diane's husband. He is a busy businessman. However, he always has time for Zoe and Jake. It can be seen from his attendance in the announcement of the documentary movie winners joined by Jake. It can be seen on the scene captured from the movie marked as picture 4.19 which uses close up as the shooting technique. Moreover, picture 4.20 and 4.21 which use medium close up

also support his attendance. These pictures are used to show the situation on the event which is filled with guests.

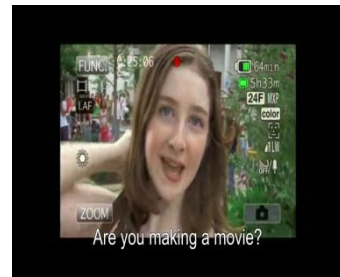
4.1.1.2.4 Tara



Picture 4.22 (00:11:51)



Picture 4.23 (00:11:52)



Picture 4.24 (00:11:53)

Tara is an innocent hippies girl in Woodstock. She also actively involves in hippies events. One of the events is hippies demonstration. It is shown on the picture 4.22, 4.23, and 4.24 which use medium close up as the shooting technique. She holds a board which supports hippies slogan about peace.

She works as a waitress in a coffee shop. This fact is uttered by Grace that “I hear Tara works at the coffeehouse on Tinker Street. Perhaps you will find sufficient time and atmosphere there, hmm? What do you think, hmm?” (*Peace, Love & Misunderstanding*, 00:21:42-00:21:50)

Tara is very happy to participate in Jake’s documentary movie. She prepares to be interviewed by Jake. It is seen on the sentence uttered by Tara that “I was all prepared to be interviewed. So I guess you're gonna have to figure something out or we could listen to music” (*Peace, Love & Misunderstanding*, 01:00:03-01:00:08). From this sentence, it is shown that Tara is highly vigorous to be a part of story on Jake’s documentary movie.

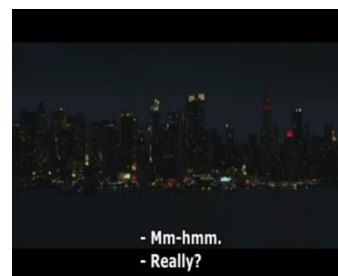
4.1.2 Setting

4.1.2.1 Setting of Place

Peace, Love & Misunderstanding movie takes place in two different places in the United States. First, it is in New York City. It is illustrated on the scene captured from the movie marked as picture 4.25 which uses extreme long shot. It is used to show the wide view of New York City. On the picture, it is shown Brooklyn Bridge which is a famous landmark of New York City.



Picture 4.25 (00:02:27)



Picture 4.26 (00:01:10)

New York City is the metropolitan area in the United States. It becomes the symbol of sparkling and modern life. The glittering lights of high buildings at night can be seen on the scene captured from the movie marked as picture 4.26 which uses extreme long shot. The shot is used to present the landscape of New York City.

New York becomes a dream city for all migrant. Both men and women have the same opportunity to work in all sectors. New York City society can be categorized as the modern people which are very busy with their own job. Their socialization is limited only to the co-workers.

Second, the setting of place in *Peace, Love & Misunderstanding* movie is in Woodstock. It is the major setting of place used in this movie. Woodstock is an iconic place for hippies counterculture in the United States. Woodstock's zoning

board is visible on the scene captured from the movie marked as picture 4.26 which uses long shot. It is used to show the text in board clearly so that the spectators know the name of the place visited by the characters.



Picture 4.27 (00:03:03)



Picture 4.28 (00:03:39)



Picture 4.29 (00:10:13)

The description of Woodstock in *Peace, Love & Misunderstanding* is very natural. It is far from high buildings and sparkling city lights at night typical of modern city. It can be seen on the scene captured from the movie marked as picture 4.27 and 4.28. In the movie, both scenes uses extreme long shot. It is used to present the whole area in Woodstock. All pictures shows the natural impression in Woodstock.

Woodstock residents decide to live in this place together based on the same ideology. They live in traditional ways, such as bathing in a lake, farming chickens and fulfilling their needs with barter system. One of their traditional activities can be seen on picture 4.29 which uses long shot. The shooting technique is used to show that some hippies members are bathing in the lake.

4.1.2.2 Setting of Time



Picture 4.30 (00:41:27)



Picture 4.31 (00:16:05)

In *Peace, Love & Misunderstanding* movie, the major setting of time is in daylight. This setting of time is really helpful to show hippies characteristics as the main topic in this thesis. The detail informations about hippies and Woodstock's panorama are easier to catch in the daylight. The Woodstock's panorama can be seen on the picture 4.28 and 4.29. Addingly, there are some hippies events held on the daylight, such as music concert and party.

Music concerts are mostly held at night. However, in this movie, hippies music concert is held in the daylight. It illustrates clearly on the scene captured from the movie marked as picture 4.30 which uses long shot. This technique is used to show the character and the surrounding. In line with the fact, the picture shows that Grace, hippies band, and all the audiences enjoy the events.

Picture 4.31 illustrates hippies party in Grace's house. This picture is a scene captured from the movie which uses medium long shot as the shooting technique. This technique is used to show the situation and activities in hippies party. This party is also held in the daylight. Nonetheless, all hippies feel entertained with the event.

4.1.2.3 Setting of Social Environment



Picture 4.32 (00:11:12)



Picture 4.33 (00:46:12)

The setting of social environment in *Peace, Love & Misunderstanding* movie is hippies in Woodstock. Woodstock is one of the communal places for hippies. In the 21st century, hippies still holds their characteristics. The characteristics range from having long hair, wearing conspicuous colored clothes, adhering communal living, having free sex, being addicted to drugs, to being in doubt about American materialism, commercialism, cultural and political institutions. One of hippies actions in expressing the dissatisfaction on American political institution is seen on the scene captured from the movie marked as picture 4.32 which uses medium long shot. It is used to show the participation of Woodstock's hippies on demonstration.

Although hippies' golden age was over almost 40 years ago, all the characteristics can still be maintained by old hippies members. Meanwhile, the young hippies members do not fully follow the wide variety of hippies values and characteristics. It is due to their membership which is not based on voluntary. Hence, their spirit and devotion are different from the old hippies members. The description of young hippies members is seen on picture 4.33 which uses medium shot. It is used to show the apperance of young hippies members. On the picture,

Cole as a young hippies member does not let his hair grow long. It indicates that young hippies members do not fully reflect hippies characteristics.

4.1.3 Conflict

4.1.3.1 Internal conflict

Internal conflict happens when Diane is confused with her plan to visit Woodstock. On the one hand, she wants to calm herself down in her childhood place after the divorce decision is made. However, her arrival in Woodstock will also take her to meet her mother that she hates. After thinking thoroughly about it, she decides to visit Woodstock and meets her mother. Diane says that “I’m taking the kids to my mother’s in the morning” (*Peace, Love & Misunderstanding*, 00:01:54-00:01:56) with the helpless expression and weakened voice. She stares with empty eyes. Her expressions sign that she is not really sure on her decision.

4.1.3.2 External conflict

4.1.3.2.1 Conflict between Diane and Mark

Diane and Mark do not already care each other. Due to this factor, both want a divorce. However, they look for the right time to discuss this matter. Hence, Diane tries to switch their talk from one topic to another so that Mark does not say about the divorce again. Moreover, they also think about the impact on their children. Then, Mark suddenly talks about it and wants to get divorce soon. The conflict is clearly shown on the sentence uttered by Diane that “Oh, you’re an asshole.” She says that sentence with shaking her head which signs disagreement toward Mark’s explanation. The complete dialogue is shown below.

Diane : I never remember. I put Bruce next to Cindy because they worked together on the Callahan brief. You worked on that, right? Did they get along? Because I- I can change it if they're-

Mark : Diane, I want a divorce.

Diane : [*shocked*] That's great timing, Mark. Thanks.

Mark : Zoe's at Columbia, and Jake's not far behind. There's no reason to continue like this.

Diane : Oh, you're an asshole.

Mark : I'm not gonna fight about this.

Diane : I can't fight you anymore.

(*Peace, Love & Misunderstanding*, 00:00:37 – 00:01:02)

4.1.3.2.2 Conflict between Diane and Grace

Conflict between Diane and Grace has actually happened for 20 years. It is raised because of the difference views between hippies and non-hippies member. The first conflict happens when Grace is having free sex with another man who is not her father.

Then, another problem raised when Grace sold marijuana to the guest on Diane's wedding day. As a lawyer, she is very shame with her mother's act. Diane's anger is shown from her rising tone when she says "you sold pot to my friend at my reception, Mother." She says and emphasizes every word clearly. The complete dialogue is shown below.

Diane : You sold pot to my friends at my reception, Mother.

Grace : Well, some people like a safer form of inebriation, and you had me arrested for it.

Diane : Well, somebody had to draw boundaries. God knows you never did.

Grace : You-you didn't draw boundaries. You had me cut out of your life. And for what? Because I was selling grass to your wedding guests?

Grace : No, for all of it. For all of it. For all the nights I sat upstairs in my room listening to you laugh in bed with men who weren't my father!

(*Peace, Love & Misunderstanding*, 01:09:25 – 01:09:54)

4.1.3.2.3 Conflict between Diane and Jude

Diane and Jude initially seem very romantic. However, in the end of the movie, Grace's friends tell Diane that Jude ever had a relationship with Grace. Diane feels betrayed and disappointed by Jude and Grace. Grace's anger is shown when she speaks the following sentence with rising tones "oh, so you rescued her. You're a hero." The complete dialogue is shown below.

Diane : Why didn't you tell me? Are you still sleeping with my mother?
 Jude : No. Diane, it was a long time ago. I was a mess. She had just lost her mother.
 Diane : Oh, so you rescued her. You're a hero.
 (*Peace, Love & Misunderstanding*, 01:07:36-01:07:56)

4.1.3.2.4 Conflict between Zoe and Cole

The conflict between Zoe and Cole rises because Zoe hates Cole's profession as a butcher. She thinks that his profession is classified into inhuman act. He just kills animals for the sake of his own benefit. Zoe's expression of anger toward Cole is shown when she says "Lamb. Wow. Could you pick on a more helpless animal?" She says it with sarcastic and high tone.

Cole : How can I help you?
 Diane : Uh, what do you recommend?
 Cole : Well, we move a lot of lamb chops.
 Zoe : Lamb. Wow. Could you pick on a more helpless animal?
 (*Peace, Love & Misunderstanding*, 00:12:59 – 00:13:05)

4.1.4 Audio Aspects

4.1.4.1 Song

There are some songs in *Peace, Love & Misunderstanding* movie. One of the songs is “Loose Lucy” sung by Grateful Dead. The song is played when Grace, Zoe and Jake are on their way to join hippies demonstration. The rock genre and fast tempo of this song support the scene that illustrates their burning spirit in joining hippies demonstration.

Another song supporting this movie is “Scarlet Begonias” sung by Grateful Dead. In this movie, this song is played at hippies party. The genre of the song is funk rock. The moderate tempo supports the scene showing the situation of enjoyment at the party. At the party, hippies followers do relaxing activities, such as, having a chit chat, smoking marijuana and dancing.

The last song is “Devil’s Got My Secret” sung by Mieka Pauley. This song is played when Diane, Zoe, and Jake decide to come back to New York City. The incident happens shortly after Grace and Diane have a quarrel. Their sadness feeling is supported with the slow tempo of the song. Moreover, the description of the scene is also illustrated in the lyrics, “Oh, to take a sorrow and use it as a crutch. And have all you need and never know it is as such. Oh, to warmth of fire and get the burn of its touch. I think about you way too much.” It truly describes Diane, Zoe, and Jake’s sorrowness when they decide to leave Woodstock.

4.2 Extrinsic Aspect

In this part, the writer explains about hippies and the physical and sociological characteristics as the topic of this thesis.

As explained in chapter three, hippies is a counterculture emerged from the dissatisfaction of some American youths in the 1960s. The dissatisfaction feeling was because American mainstream culture supported war and racial segregation which infringed their rights. Hence, they created hippies as a counterculture to change inappropriate cultural principles of the mainstream culture.

To know that a person belongs to hippies or not, there are some classification on hippies characteristics, that are, having long hair, wearing conspicuous colored clothes, adhering communal living, having free sex, being addicted to drugs, being in doubt about American materialism, commercialism, cultural and political institutions.

4.2.1 Characteristics of Hippies

4.2.1.1 Physical Characteristics

4.2.1.1.1 Having Long Hair

Hippies members prefer to lengthen their hair, both head hair and facial hair. A hippies member who chooses to lengthen his facial and head hair is shown on the scenes captured from the movie marked as picture 4.34 and picture 4.35 which use medium close up. It is used to focus only on his face area, so that the facial and head hair are seen clearly. On picture 4.34, a hippies member grows the beard and mustache. Picture 4.35 shows that one of hippies members let his hair

down. Addingly, they are also free to choose whether their hair will be tied or flowed Besides, on picture 4.34, another hippies member ties his long hair. The scene also uses medium close up as the shooting technique. It is used to observe deeper about the hair itself. They have fundamental rights to decide whether their hair is tied or not. It represents freedom possessed by every individual.



Picture 4.34 (00:16:50)



Picture 4.35 (00:17:01)

4.2.1.1.2 Wearing Conspicuous Colored Clothes



Picture 4.36 (00:40:08)



Picture 4.37 (00:40:19)



Picture 4.38 (00:41:25)

In the 1960s, many people used hippies outfits. It is due to the fact that hippies style became the trademark in 60's era. The outfits consist of bandana, clothes, and jeans. In this part, the writer focuses only on hippies clothes.

Hippies certainly has a wide variety of clothes. However, conspicuous colored clothes are more frequently worn. It can be divided into two types, that are, tie-dye shirts and ethnic motifs.

The time when the story happens affects what the casts wore. In this movie, most of the clothes which are worn by Woodstock residents are also mixed by the current style. However, some people still use the tie-dye and ethnic motifs shirt. In this movie, there are several scenes showing hippies clothes. On picture 4.36 which uses medium shot, it is shown that Jake wears ethnic vest. This shot is used to show deeper on Jake's vest. Addingly, on picture 4.37, Tara wears tie-dye dress with conspicuous colors when she attends hippies music concert. In the movie, this scene uses medium long shot. It is used to show the appearance of tie-dye colors and motifs. Then, Grace also wears ethnic motif dress in hippie music concert. It is seen on picture 4.38 which uses medium shot to show her ethnic clothes obviously.

4.2.1.2 Sociological Characteristics of Hippies

4.2.1.2.1 Adhering Communal Living



Picture 4.39 (00:38:47)



Picture 4.40 (00:12:14)



Picture 4.41 (00:15:46)

Communalism is a way of life carried out by a group that has the same ideology and philosophy of life. The members of the group live and share the happiness and sadness together. In this movie, hippies members live in Woodstock. They share fun through several events held there, such as, music concerts, hippies party, and peace demonstration. Picture 4.39 uses long shot as the shooting technique. It is used to show the crowded situation at the concert. It

is seen that hippies members in Woodstock gather to show the music concert. They sing and enjoy the event together. Moreover, hippies demonstration is shown on picture 4.40 which uses long shot. It is used to show the situation of hippies demonstration in Woodstock. Another event, hippies party, is shown on picture 4.41. In the movie, the scene uses medium long shot. This shooting technique is used to show the presence of hippies members and their activities in the party.

4.2.1.2.2 Having Free Sex



Picture 4.42 (01:04:53)



Picture 4.43 (00:52:11)

Free sex is closely related to freedom. Hence, hippies who are obsessed with freedom choose to do free sex as one of their characteristics. Addingly, they assume that free sex is the expression of love to others. Hence, they recommend to do free sex than war (see chapter 3, page 22).

In this movie, free sex is done by Zoe and Cole. They pass a lot of time together in Woodstock. Hence, they fall in love. The love between a hippies and non hippies member is expressed through free sex. It can be seen on picture 4.42 which uses medium close up as the shooting technique. It is used to show their naked body and sex activities. Moreover, free sex is also done by Jude and Diane. This activity is shown on picture 4.43 uses medium long shot. This technique is

used to look deeper on the sexual intercourse. Both scenes become a proof that hippies expresses their love through free sex.

4.2.1.2.3 Being Addicted to Drugs



Picture 4.44 (00:16:48) **Picture 4.45** (00:16:49) **Picture 4.46** (00:16:50)

The use of hallucinogenic drugs by hippies has known widely. Hallucinogenic drugs are used by hippies members to give courage, to increase creativity, and to give euphoria effect. In this movie, there are many scenes showing marijuana consumption on hippies members. One of the scenes is captured from the movie marked as picture 4.44 in which uses medium long shot. This shot shows that a hippies member smokes marijuana.

Smoking marijuana becomes a habit in every event held by hippies. This fact is supported on picture 4.45 and 4.46 which uses medium close up. This shooting technique is used to focus on a hippies member activity in smoking marijuana. This scene happens when Grace holds a hippies party in her house.

4.2.1.2.4 Being in Doubt with American Materialism and Commercialism

Hippies is well-known as the agent of anti-materialism and anti-commercialism. The followers think that materialism and commercialism are included to the mainstream culture. As the initiator of anti mainstream culture, they fight both ideas (see chapter 3, page 24).



Picture 4.47 (00:22:01)



Picture 4.48 (00:22:03)



Picture 4.49 (00:22:10)

In this movie, some scenes show that most of shops in Woodstock are deserted. No one is seen visiting the shops. It becomes a proof that Woodstock residents have very low interest on shopping. Hence, they truly adopt anti-materialism view. This fact is shown on the scene captured from the movie marked as picture 4.47, 4.48, and 4.49 which use long shot as the shooting technique. Those pictures are used to shows the deserted shops in Woodstock.

Another proof of anti-materialism in this movie is shown on the character of Grace. As a hippies, Grace does not like anything related to the possession. She says that “I’m not overly fond of possessions.” This sentence supports the fact that she does not concern about material ownership as one of anti-materialism characteristics (see chapter 3, page 24).

Zoe : Are these all yours?

Grace: Well, I'm not overly fond of possessions. Excuse me, honey. But if you mean were they created through me, then, yes, most of them.
(*Peace, Love & Misunderstanding*, 00:06:06-00:06:16)

Moreover, Grace uses barter to exchange her needs. Barter can be a tool indicating anti-consumerism. It is because people try to reduce their urge to buy something beyond their needs. The barter style of hippies can be evidenced from the sentence said by Grace that “Oh, I-I barter. I sell my art.” She barter her art

with something that she needs. The complete dialogue on the situation is shown below.

Diane: How's this going for you?

Grace: Oh, I-I barter. I sell my art.

Diane: Good.

(*Peace, Love & Misunderstanding*, 00:08:57-00:09:00)

4.2.1.2.5 Being in Doubt with American Cultural and Political Institution

Hippies has different views on American cultural and political institution. They think that the mainstream culture and previous institutions cause many problems in America (see chapter 3, page 18). They think that American people are far from freedom and their rights because of many incidents, such as, war and segregation that still exist. In this movie, the demonstration act is shown on picture 4.50, 4.51, and 4.52 which use long shot. This shooting technique is used to show the participation of hippies members in demonstration act.



Picture 4.50 (00:11:11)



Picture 4.51 (00:11:12)



Picture 4.52 (00:11:13)

The different view related to freedom of press between hippies and non-hippies members is shown on the dialogue below. Freedom of press is one of the American achievements fought by hippies. Hippies thinks that press media is the only freedom that they have. They can communicate the information through electronic and print media.

Diane: Clichèd liberal propaganda.

Zoe : I wouldn't say that.

Grace: Oh, a kindred spirit.

Zoe : But I don't think either one does much to protect our freedom.

Grace: How can you say that? Free press is the last defense of freedom in this society.

Zoe : Violence is the antithesis of freedom.

Grace: What remarkable intelligence. Oh, there it is.

(*Peace, Love & Misunderstanding*, 00:06:21-00:06:41)

Another different view between hippies and non hippies is shown on the dialogue below. It explains that hippies followers marked by the character of Jude against the war and the consignment of American troops to the war.

Jude : Why were you in such a hurry to leave the protest yesterday?

Diane: It's disrespectful to our troops.

Jude : You don't think it's more respectful to bring them home?

[*chuckles*]

Diane: I think it's pointless to debate foreign policy with a hippies.

(*Peace, Love & Misunderstanding*, 00:19:25-00:19:39)

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

Hippies is one of the countercultures emerged in America in the 1960s. The appearance is based on the dissatisfaction of American mainstream culture which keeps the presence of war, inequality, and segregation toward minority. Hence, hippies want to break the culture through their counterculture. The counterculture, as its name, has different characteristics compared to the mainstream culture. The analysis in *Peace, Love & Misunderstanding* movie gives some points related to hippies characteristics.

Hippies have several characteristics, that are, having long hair, wearing conspicuous colored clothes, adhering communal living, having free sex, being addicted to drugs, being in doubt about American materialism, commercialism, cultural and political institutions. *Peace, Love & Misunderstanding* which tells about hippies in Woodstock in 21st century shows that all hippies's characteristics are still fully practiced, although some American people cannot truly accept their views in this modern era.

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